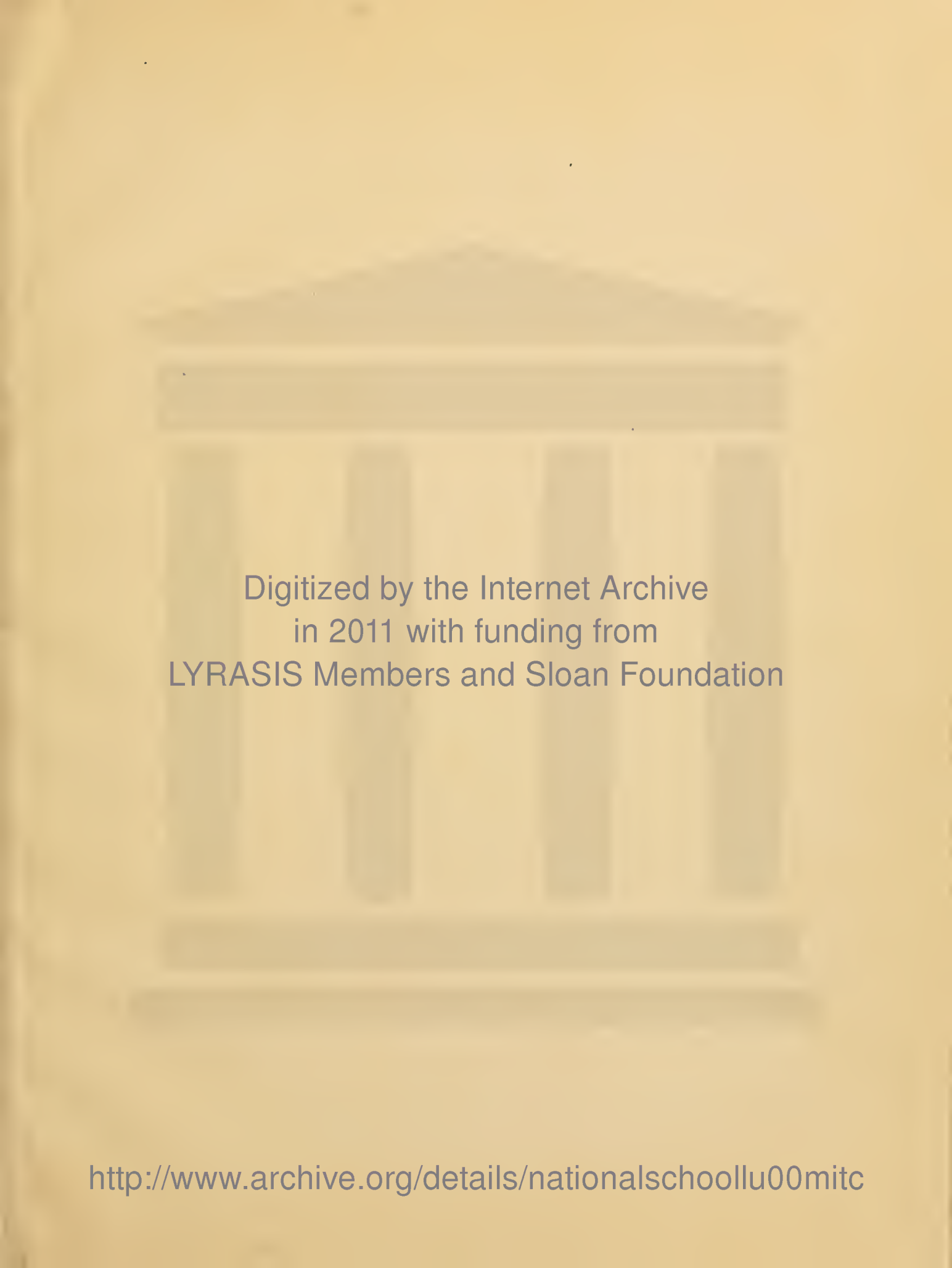
THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM IN THE SUMMER SCHOOLS OF POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA

JAMES COLLINS MITCHELL


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/nationalschoollu00mitc

Manuscript Theses

Unpublished theses submitted for the Master's degree are deposited in the Florida Southern College Library and are available for inspection. Use of any thesis is limited by the rights of the author. Bibliographical references may be noted, but passages may not be copied unless the author has given permission. Credit must be given in subsequent written or published work.

A library which borrows this thesis for use by its clientele is expected to make sure that the borrower is aware of the above restrictions.

FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE LIBRARY

Sponsor S. T. Lastinger, Florida Southern College

Lakeland, Florida

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM IN THE SUMMER SCHOOLS OF POLK COUNTY FLORIDA

JAMES COLLINS MITCHELL

Submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts in the Graduate School
of Florida Southern College, Lakeland,
Florida.

An Analysis of the Operation and Maintenance of the School Lunch Program in the Polk County Summer Schools under the Federal Reimbursement Program, read and approved by the Reading Committee:

J. L. Pettigrew
Faculty Advisor

J. C. Peel

Date Submitted: May 13, 1949

PREFACE

The operation of the six school lunchrooms in the Summer School Area of Polk County, Florida, involves a gross business of over $50,000.00 annually.

Since the writer has been charged with this business and bonded accordingly, the reasons for displaying an interest in this subject are clear.

This study is undertaken with the best interest of the school children involved in mind.

Acknowledgement is made in the footnotes and bibliography to authors and publishers for the material used. Grateful acknowledgement is here made to Ray H. Walker, Certified Public Accountant, for his permission to use his Report of Audit, Internal Funds, Polk County Summer Schools, period ended January 31, 1949.

J. C. Mitchell

April, 1949

April, 1942.

CONTENTS

		Page
Preface		ii
Introduction		iv
Chapter I	The National School Lunch Program	1
	Development	1
	Legislation	2
Chapter II	Polk County Summer Schools	6
	Location	6
	Administration	7
Chapter III	Lunchroom Management	9
	Personnel Policies	9
	Historical Development	10
	Bookkeeping and Reporting Policies	11
Chapter IV	Lunchroom Income and Operating Cost	14
	Kathleen School Lunchroom	14
	Winston School Lunchroom	16
	Polk City School Lunchroom	18
	Carver-Griffin School Lunchrooms	20
	Combee School Lunchroom	24
Chapter V	Summary and Conclusions	27
	Summary	27
	Conclusion	36
Bibliography		40

INTRODUCTION

The Problem

General Statement

The purpose of this investigation is to review the operation and maintenance of the School Lunch Program in the following schools of Polk County:

Carver, Combee, Griffin, Kathleen, Polk City and Winston

An evaluation of the Federal Reimbursement Program is expected as a result of this investigation.

Specific Problems

Is Federal Reimbursement worth Federal control? Is there justification in continuing the present school lunch program? Does the income from operation cover the expense? How many free lunches are served daily? What part of the lunch is provided through surplus commodities of the Federal Department of Agriculture? How many children do not participate in the school lunch program?

Definition of Terms

Federal Reimbursement. The law provides that payment will be paid to the sponsoring agency only on condition that each dollar paid will be matched by a dollar of State funds.

Surplus Commodities. Farm surpluses are purchased and distributed through the Federal Department of Agriculture. These commodities are donated to school lunchrooms.

INTRODUCTION

The Problem

General Statement

The purpose of this investigation is to review the operation and maintenance of the Federal Land Program in the following schools of this county:

Garden, Denver, Griffin, Fairview, Fair View and Glenview.

An evaluation of the Federal Reimbursement Program is expected as a result of this investigation.

Specific Problems

Is Federal Reimbursement worth Federal control? Is there justification in continuing the present School Lunch program? Does the Income from operation cover the expense? Are there true figures are anyone using? Which part of the funds is provided through activities of the Federal Department of Agriculture? How many children do not participate in the School Lunch Program?

Definition of Terms

School Lunch Program. The law provides that persons will be left to the discretion concerning milk or combination meal. Only milk will be served by a number of more items.

Serving Capability. Where sandwiches are prepared and distributed through the School Department of Agriculture.

These commodities are donated to School Lunches.

School A. D. A. The average daily attendance for a school is determined by dividing the total attendance figure by the number of days the school is in session. This average is used by the Florida State Department in computing teacher units. State funds are apportioned according to the average daily attendance.

School Lunch A. D. A. This term is applied to the average daily attendance in the school lunchroom. This average is found by dividing the total number of lunches served to children by the number of days in which lunches are served during the period studied.

Capital Outlay. Funds used for the purchase of permanent equipment in the lunchroom are classified as capital outlay.

High School Area. The attendance area designated by the County Board of Public Instruction for a given high school usually bears the name of that school. This area consists of the surrounding communities or feeder schools.

Summer School. The subject schools of this investigation are sometimes called "Strawberry Schools." Because the school term begins in the spring and continues through the summer when other schools are in vacation, these schools are more commonly called summer schools.

Type "A" Lunch. Type "A" is a complete lunch, hot or cold, providing 1/3 to 1/2 of one day's nutritive requirements and must contain at least:

Period of Life. The number of years a unit of equipment is expected to last before it is discarded.

Period Under Repair. The number of days a unit of equipment is out of service for repairs.

Percent Idle. The percentage of time a unit of equipment is not in use.

Percent Under Repair. The percentage of time a unit of equipment is out of service for repairs.

Percent Utilization. The percentage of time a unit of equipment is in use.

Physical Life. The number of years a unit of equipment is in use.

Physical Life Expectancy. The number of years a unit of equipment is expected to be in use.

Physical Life Table. A table showing the number of units of equipment in use at the beginning of each year of life, the number retired during each year, and the percentage retired during each year.

Physical Retirement. The removal of a unit of equipment from service because it is worn out.

Physical Retirement Curve. A curve showing the number of units of equipment in use at the beginning of each year of life.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "A". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use remains relatively constant during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively rapidly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "B". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively rapidly during the first part of the life of the unit, then remains relatively constant.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "C". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively slowly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively rapidly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "D". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively slowly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively slowly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "E". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively slowly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively rapidly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "F". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively rapidly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively slowly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "S". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively slowly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively rapidly, and then decreases relatively slowly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "Z". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively rapidly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively slowly, and then decreases relatively rapidly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "L". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively slowly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively rapidly, and then decreases relatively slowly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "R". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively rapidly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively slowly, and then decreases relatively rapidly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "I". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively slowly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively rapidly, and then decreases relatively slowly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "O". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively rapidly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively slowly, and then decreases relatively rapidly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "U". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively slowly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively rapidly, and then decreases relatively slowly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "V". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively rapidly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively slowly, and then decreases relatively rapidly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "W". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively slowly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively rapidly, and then decreases relatively slowly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "X". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively rapidly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively slowly, and then decreases relatively rapidly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "Y". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively slowly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively rapidly, and then decreases relatively slowly.

Physical Retirement Curve, Type "Z". A physical retirement curve in which the number of units in use decreases relatively rapidly during the first part of the life of the unit, then decreases relatively slowly, and then decreases relatively rapidly.

(a) one-half pint whole milk (which meets the minimum butter fat and sanitation requirements of state and local laws) as a beverage;

(b) two ounces of fresh or processed meat, poultry meat, cooked or canned fish, or cheese, or one-half cup cooked dry peas, beans, or soybeans or four tablespoons of peanut better, or one egg;

(c) six ounces (three-fourths cup) of raw, cooked or canned vegetables and/or fruit;

(d) one portion of bread, muffins, or other hot bread made of whole-grain cereal or enriched flour; and

(e) two teaspoons of butter or fortified margarine.

The requirements of this lunch type are best adapted to a plate or tray type service. The protein requirements in (b) above may be met by serving one-half of the required quantities of each of two proteins. One-half cup of fruit juice may be served in meeting one-half of the requirements of (c).

Delimitations

This investigation will be confined to an analysis of the monthly records of the six lunchrooms and their operation during the 1948-49 school year. No attempt will be made to answer the basic question for other school areas or districts.

Basic Assumption

Every school child is entitled to a nutritious lunch during the school day. The National School Lunch Act declares it to be the Policy of Congress, as a measure of national se-

curity, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children.

Basic Hypotheses

This research should show in dollars and cents the cost of the present school lunch and lead to a decision between the continuance of this same program and its revision.

The Need for Study

Federal reimbursement is comparatively new in the school lunch program. Some of the schools involved in this study provide lunches at lower food and labor costs than others. An analysis at this time is necessary for good planning.

Incidence of the Problem

The supervising principal in the Polk County public school system is charged, directly, with the operation and maintenance of the federally subsidized school lunch program. During recent years the lunchrooms in the summer school area have operated at a loss; however, during the past year these lunchrooms retained their opening cash balances.

Related Literature

Prior to 1936 there was no universally accepted school lunch program. Many schools provided the facilities but left the management to the local Parent-Teacher Association or other organizations. Sometimes the facilities were leased to individuals. Both systems were used in three of the six schools involved in this investigation. The other three did not provide a school lunchroom until 1945. All six schools

applied for and received approval under the government program in 1945 and annually since that date.

Procedure in Collecting Data

This study will be confined to the 1948 school term ending December 22, 1948. Tabulations of the monthly reports, claim sheets, records of expenses, records of income and other school records will be prepared for the six schools involved in this investigation. A brief history of the entrance of the Federal Government into the school lunch program will be rendered.

Personal Qualifications

As Supervising Principal of Consolidated Area Sixteen, Polk County, Florida, it has been my duty to supervise the operation and maintenance of the lunchrooms of the schools of this area.

I hold the A. B. degree from Florida Southern College, 1929. Since obtaining this degree I have had courses with the extension division of the University of Florida, two workshops with the teachers of Consolidated School Area Sixteen, and residence work at the George Peabody College for Teachers, in addition to my graduate work at Florida Southern College.

applied for and received approval under the previously pro-
gram in 1962 and accordingly place that data.

Importance in Collecting Data

This study will be confined to the two school terms ending December 22, 1962. Tabulations of the monthly reports, claim sheets, records of expense, records of income and other school records will be prepared for the six schools involved in this important action. A brief history of the operation of the Federal Government into the school lunch program will be rendered.

Personal Qualifications

As Supervising Dietician of Consolidated Area Schools, Polk County, Florida, it has been my duty to supervise the operation and maintenance of the lunchrooms of the schools of this area.

I hold the B. S. degree from Florida Southern College, 1950. Since obtaining this degree I have had courses with the extension division of the University of Florida, two workshops with the Dietetics of Emory University, and residence work in the Dietetic Service Class (Graduate).

In addition to my academic and Dietetic training I have

CHAPTER I

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Development

Many schools have for years served a school lunch. The program was often sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association or some other organization. Frequently the facilities were leased to individuals who operated the lunch program. In some cases, the local school board took the initiative and provided funds for the operation and maintenance of a lunchroom.

National interest in the school lunch program was evident in several European countries years ago. In this country, according to Beyer[1] "Federal aid to the school lunch program was 'relief' born." The Works Progress Administration gave the first assistance to the program. This assistance was in the form of surplus commodities. Later additional help was provided.

Those students who were financially able paid for their lunches; other students were allowed free lunches. No distinction was made at lunch time and only the principal and teachers knew which children received free lunches.

The WPA program continued until 1943. During these years

- - - - - -

1. Oscar F. Beyer, "History and Status of School Lunch Program," School Management, (December, 1947), p. 17.

many lunchrooms were able to improve the type of lunch served and to reduce the cost of operation, thereby securing a lower cost to the children. Although undertaken as a child feeding program, it also involved the satisfaction of certain economic needs and assistance in consumption and distribution of surplus commodities.

Beyer continues, "In 1937...3,829 schools and child care centers participated. In 1938 the number of schools participating increased to 9,127; in 1939 to 14,075; and 1939 nearly a million children---892,000 to be exact, were able to obtain a lunch at school."[2]

Legislation

The National School Lunch Act of 1946, self named " a measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's children," through public funds from State and Federal appropriations assures a hot lunch to at least six million or more children at a nominal cost to parents.

School Life reports the following interpretation of this legislation:

> Allocation of funds to the states and territories for operation of the 1948-49 National School Lunch Program has been made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
>
> A total of $58,800,000 of the $75,000,000 appropriated by Congress for this year's program has been

- - - - - -

2. loc. cit.

- - - - - -

4. Ibid. p.11.

apportioned to the participating states,... This is roughly $5,000,000 more than was allocated last year, when appropriations totaled $70,000,000.

Funds allocated to the states are used to reimburse participating schools for a part of their local purchases of food and school lunches. They are apportioned on the basis of a formula which takes into account the number of children of school age and the per capita income of each state. The law requires that Federal funds accepted must be matched by funds from sources with the States.
[3]

The American Parents Committee[4] calls attention to the value of the National School Lunch Program in preventing malnutrition and protecting the health of American school children. It states, "This is recognized throughout the nation and is no longer a matter of controversy. ...The Federal government has recognized the problem and acknowledged its obligation to help by the enactment of the National School Lunch Act."

The National School Lunch Act requires that Federal monies be matched from sources with the state as follows:

YEARS	FEDERAL FUNDS	MATCHING REQUIREMENTS
1947-1950 inclusive	$ 1.00	$ 1.00
1951-1955 inclusive	1.00	1.50
1955 and thereafter	1.00	3.00

- - - - - -

3. Editorial, "School Lunch Funds Apportioned," School Life, (October, 1948), p. 12.

4. American Parents Committee, "New Committee Works for School Lunch Aid," School Management, (February, 1948), p. 34.

- - - - - -

Matching monies include: (a) Cash expenditures--1. county and district funds 2. sale of meals 3. all other than Federal sources; (b) the reasonable value of donated services, supplies, facilities, and equipment as certified by the County Board of Public Instruction.

Many periodicals have reported on the value of the National School Lunch Act and its application to pupils in various schools. Doctor R. L. Johns, Professor of School Administration, University of Florida, proposed:

> 1. Each state should provide for the establishment of an adequate foundation program of education throughout the state. This program should encompass all necessary phases of educational needs including provision for a school lunch program.
>
> 2. The foundation program should be financed either jointly by the state and the local school units or entirely by the state. Most states prefer the joint method of financing. Where the joint method of financing is employed, the state pays the difference between the cost of the foundation program and the amount required to be raised locally as determined by a uniform equalized local tax effort.
>
> 3. The amount included in the state guaranteed foundation program for the school lunch program should be at least equal to the non-food costs of the program. It appears reasonable to expect the state eventually to include the entire cost of the school lunch program in its plan of support.
>
> 4. As long as special earmarked federal appropriations are available for the school lunch program, these funds should be used to supplement the state foundation program for school lunches in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the federal funds. 5

- - - - - -

5. Anonymous, "Financing the School Lunch Program," School Management, (January 1948), p. 39.

- - - - - -

The Florida State Supervisor of the School Lunch Program, Mrs. Thelma Flanagan, stated:

> The number of reimbursed school lunch departments has increased from 682 during the peak month in 1946, to 757 at present, with a corresponding average daily attendance increase of 40,000 children in that length of time. The average size of the department has increased from 150 to 187. Nationwide school lunch participation reached a new peak higher throughout the nation than in the corresponding month last year. Florida's percentage increase was 16 per cent.[6]

6. Flanagan, Thelma, "State School Lunch Departments Make Tremendous Progress," The School Director, (April,1949) p. 22.

6. Lawrence, Phillip. "State School Lunch Experiments Take Tremendous Increase." The School Executive, (April, 1947), p. 23.

CHAPTER II

POLK COUNTY SUMMER SCHOOLS

Location

The six schools involved in this investigation are located in the northwest section of Polk County, Florida. All other public schools of the county are operated on the more commonly known "winter term" plan. The six schools are named for the communities in which they are located: Carver, Combee, Griffin, Kathleen, Polk City and Winston. The area served by these schools consists of the territory adjacent to the city limits of the City of Lakeland, Florida, on the North, East and West.

These "Summer Schools" are often called "Strawberry Schools." The Strawberry Schools of Polk County have been given a position along with the cotton and tobacco schools of other states in the public educational system. The name "Strawberry" was derived from the product of that name, grown in certain localities which require a large number of helpers in the cultivation and marketing processes.

The vacation period for the schools of this area comes during the winter months of January, February and March, the three busy months in harvesting strawberries. Usually the term begins April first and continues through the summer for a regular period of nine months and closes in December.

This explains the more commonly used name, "Summer Schools."

Administration

Currently, the schools of the "Summer School" area are administered by an area supervising principal, with a building principal in charge of each individual school.

The size of the individual schools of this area indicated by the following enrollment figures from each school's annual attendance reports:

CARVER	COMBEE	GRIFFIN	KATHLEEN	POLK CITY	WINSTON
137	170	181	768	95	180

The monthly average daily attendance figures in these schools for 1948 are as follows:

MONTH	CARVER	COMBEE	GRIFFIN	KATHLEEN	POLK CITY	WINSTON
MARCH	142	186	180	727	102	181
APRIL	137	170	181	768	75	180
MAY	138	188	160	749	93	160
JUNE	142	188	151	739	83	195
JULY	140	191	167	723	83	190
AUGUST	133	190	163	723	88	185
SEPTEMBER	133	191	159	693	80	174
OCTOBER	134	191	157	714	94	174
NOVEMBER	130	184	157	706	94	174
DECEMBER	130	182	161	748	92	179
YEARLY AVERAGE	134	185	167	739	94	181

Currently, the schools of the "Eastern School" area are administered by an area supervising principal, with a qualified principal in charge of each individual school.

The size of the individual enrollments of this area included by the following enrollment figures for the past school year and estimated reports:

A total of 63 teachers were employed in these schools during the 1948 term.

Consolidation

Prior to 1937, the county was subdivided into thirty-seven separate school districts. As the law provided, each district elected a board of trustees.

The area involved in this evaluation, in 1937, contained eight separate school districts with schools and trustees for each district.

That year, the property owners of Kathleen, Griffin and Winston elected to consolidate into Consolidated School District Number Sixteen. In 1942, the school districts of Polk City, Carver and Combee united to form Consolidated District Number Eight.

The State Legislature of 1947 provided for only one district in each county of the State of Florida. The Board of Public Instruction created ten school areas centered around the ten white high schools of the county.

Since the high school at Kathleen serves the elementary schools of the "Summer School" area, all of the schools operated as summer schools were placed in the "Summer School Area."

CHAPTER III

LUNCHROOM MANAGEMENT

Personnel Policies

The Florida laws[1] made the County Boards of Public Instruction responsible for enforcement of the State Board of Education regulations regarding school lunch personnel. These regulations recommend "that a school lunch supervisor be provided for each county in counties where the number of school lunch programs exceed 30."

School lunch supervisors are required to meet the qualifications set by the State Board of Education. Their duties are listed as follows:

(a) Train lunchroom personnel

(b) Maintain "On the Job Training"

(c) Give pre-service training

(d) Develop suitable housing plans

(e) Advise on the administrative and financial program

(f) Develop nutrition in the lunchrooms

The State Board recommended that school lunch personnel on the local level should be employed and dismissed in the manner prescribed for teaching individuals. This practice is followed in Polk County. The Supervising Principal rec-

- - - - - -

1. Florida School Code

Statutory Duties

The County Board of Supervisors shall have the following statutory duties:

(a) Fix the number of Justices of the Peace for each township.

(b) Establish the Law Library.

(c) Make appointments to the Civil Service Commission.

(d) Provide for the publication of delinquent tax lists.

(e) Act as the Board of Equalization for property assessments within the County.

(f) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County buildings.

(g) Establish the boundaries of Supervisorial districts.

(h) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County roads.

(i) Establish the compensation of County officers.

(j) Fix the number of deputies for each County officer.

(k) Establish the number of Constables for each township.

(l) Establish the boundaries of townships.

(m) Establish the boundaries of School districts.

(n) Provide for the construction and maintenance of bridges.

(o) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County hospitals.

(p) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County jails.

(q) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County farms.

(r) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County libraries.

(s) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County museums.

(t) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County airports.

(u) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County parks.

(v) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County recreational facilities.

(w) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County flood control and water conservation facilities.

(x) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County sanitation facilities.

(y) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County waterworks.

(z) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County sewers.

(aa) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County garbage disposal facilities.

(bb) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County hazardous waste facilities.

(cc) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County solid waste facilities.

(dd) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County recycling facilities.

(ee) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County composting facilities.

(ff) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County energy facilities.

(gg) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County communication facilities.

(hh) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County transportation facilities.

(ii) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County water facilities.

(jj) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County sewer facilities.

(kk) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County drainage facilities.

(ll) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County irrigation facilities.

(mm) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County flood control facilities.

(nn) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County water conservation facilities.

(oo) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County sanitation facilities.

(pp) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County waterworks.

(qq) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County sewers.

(rr) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County garbage disposal facilities.

(ss) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County hazardous waste facilities.

(tt) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County solid waste facilities.

(uu) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County recycling facilities.

(vv) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County composting facilities.

(ww) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County energy facilities.

(xx) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County communication facilities.

(yy) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County transportation facilities.

(zz) Provide for the construction and maintenance of County water facilities.

ommends the appointment of school lunch personnel to the County Superintendent, for his consideration and further recommendation to the Board of Trustees and the Board of Public Instruction.

Historical Development

Prior to 1936, there was no universally accepted school lunch program. None of the schools involved in this investigation endeavored to provide a lunch of any type for the school children in attendance. The first school lunch program provided in this area was developed at the Kathleen school in 1937. The basement of this building was altered to provide room for a lunch counter and the facilities were leased annually to individuals for the purpose of providing sandwiches and drinks for the school personnel. In 1942, similar lunchrooms, in temporary quarters, were developed at the Griffin and Winston schools. These lunchrooms failed to meet the requirements of a proper school lunch program, but did make available the purchase of food by pupils in an area where such facilities did not exist.

With the development of the Government program in 1945, all six schools applied for and received approval for a supervised, reimbursed school lunch program. These lunchrooms, for the past four years, have continued this program.

A new lunchroom building, built and paid for through public subscription, was erected at Kathleen and placed in operation in 1946. New equipment has been added annually

Historical Development

through local and public funds.

Tax payers of the district elected to construct new lunchroom buildings both at Griffin and Winston in September, 1947.

Through the consolidation of the Carver and Combee schools a new school building resulted, including a modern lunchroom for use in the Combee School area. Over $8,000.00 was spent in equipping this lunchroom.

This left Polk City with the only temporarily quartered lunchroom.

Bookkeeping and Reporting Policies

In the beginning individual lunchroom managers reported sale of lunches, monies collected, and expenditures to the State Department through the County Supervisor of school lunches. These bookkeeping practices were found to be inadequate and the six lunchroom programs were placed under area supervision. With the beginning of the school term in 1948 the central office took over the bookkeeping, check writing, and reporting for the managers of all business transacted, together with request for payment of bills incurred.

School Lunch A. D. A., 1948

A monthly report of the average daily attendance in each school lunchroom was made to the county office. This report was used as a basis for determining the number of persons to be employed in the individual lunchrooms, as well

as the salary of the manager. The monthly record is shown as follows:

MONTH	CARVER	COMBEE	GRIFFIN	KATHLEEN	POLK CITY	WINSTON
MARCH	99	159	99	343	73	126
APRIL	99	170	103	323	81	136
MAY	95	172	104	328	81	155
JUNE	97	176	113	334	68	181
JULY	96	176	123	324	65	149
AUGUST	97	172	107	306	63	149
SEPTEMBER	94	175	123	314	61	148
OCTOBER	92	172	125	344	68	139
NOVEMBER	94	174	134	316	86	159
DECEMBER	96	178	139	329	70	159

The average daily attendance figures of pupils in these schools are shown in the table on page 7. When the averages shown above are divided by the school A. D. A. the following percentages of attendance in the lunchrooms are noted:

CARVER	COMBEE	GRIFFIN	KATHLEEN	POLK CITY	WINSTON
70%	93%	71%	45%	73%	87%

For Carver this means that 70% of the pupils in attendance participated in the lunchroom program.

The lunchroom department in each school was considered an integral part of the total school program. The cooperation of the teachers in utilizing the teaching opportunities provided by these departments was noted. In many cases the lunch money was collected by the teachers in the classrooms

The average daily attendance [illegible] as [illegible] by those schools are given in the table [illegible]. When the averages given above are divided by the [illegible] the following [illegible] obtained:

and sent to the lunchroom with a daily request for a specified number of lunches.

Practically all teachers patronized these lunchrooms as evidenced by the total number of lunches served adults in each lunchroom, as follows:

MONTH	CARVER	COMBEE	GRIFFIN	KATHLEEN	POLK CITY	WINSTON
MARCH	22	28	22	107	13	30
APRIL	155	196	152	756	90	217
MAY	156	189	147	744	91	208
JUNE	156	187	172	836	88	194
JULY	156	192	177	791	91	178
AUGUST	114	133	126	545	62	123
SEPTEMBER	133	177	231	723	83	163
OCTOBER	124	163	163	691	82	317
NOVEMBER	139	177	206	739	93	185
DECEMBER	129	139	134	568	72	152
TOTALS	1284	1581	1480	6501	765	1767

CHAPTER IV

LUNCHROOM INCOME AND OPERATING COST

Kathleen School Lunchroom

The personnel operating the lunchroom at Kathleen included a manager, who was charged directly with the operation of the department, and four helpers. The salaries of those employed were paid by the county office out of funds received through the state department from the national government. The average labor cost per plate served was 9¢. This represented the per plate reimbursement for Type "A" lunches.

A statement[1] of the operating record of the lunchroom for the 180 days school was in session during the 1948 school year appears on the following page. This record shows that a total of 64,677 meals were served at a cost of $.21268 per meal. The cost to the pupils of the Kathleen elementary school was 20¢ per plate; the high school pupils paid 25¢.

During the same year, 4,564 meals were served at no charge. Eliminating the labor costs, the net loss per meal was found to be 963/100 cents. The total cost does include the value of surplus commodities received and used during the year in the amount of $2,590.75.

- - - - - -

1. Walker, Ray H., "Report of Audit", Polk County Summer Schools, Period Ended January 31, 1949. (Unpublished)

- - - - - -

The net cash increase for the year's business was $135.23. No bills were left outstanding.

KATHLEEN SCHOOL

CASH RECEIPTS:		
Opening Cash Balance	$ 620.43	
Plate Lunch Sales	12,152.91	
Slop Sales	53.32	
Total Cash Receipts	$12,826.66	
CASH EXPENDITURES:		
Food Purchases	$11,462.05	
Labor Cost	3.50	
Other Cash Expenditures (Utilities, etc.)	605.45	
Total Cash Disbursements	$12,071.00	
Cash on Hand, Jan. 31, 1949		$ 755.66
Less Cash on Hand to Open		620.43
Net Increase in Cash		$ 135.23
Opening Inventory	$ 32.96	
Clowing Inventory	939.00	
Inventory Gain		$ 906.04
Net Apparent Gain from Operations		$ 1,041.27
Number of Meals Sold	60,113	
Number of Meals Donated	4,564	
Number of Meals Furnished	64,677	
Cash Cost of Meals, as above	$12,071.00	
Federal Commodities	2,590.75	

Opening Inventory	$ 32.96	
Gross Food Value	$14,694.71	
Closing Food Inventory	939.00	
Cost of 64,677 Meals	$13,755.71	
Federal Commodities Donated	$ 2,590.75	
Less 4,564 Meals Donated @$.21268	$ 970.71	
Amount of Federal Commodities Received in Excess of Free Meals		$ 1,620.04
Actual Loss on Sales		$ 578.77
Cost of 60,113 meals sold @$.21268		$12,785.00
Sales of Lunches	$12,152.91	
Sales of Slop	53.32	
Total Sales		$12,206.23
Loss, as above		$ 578.77

Loss Per Meal, $\frac{963}{1000}$ cents

Winston School Lunchroom

The record for the 1948 school year at Winston shows cash receipts of $5,856.72, and cash expenditures of $5,129.78, leaving a cash balance of $726.94.

The net loss per meal in this school was 1.61 cents. The cost to the pupils was 20¢ per plate. The value of the federal commodities donated to this lunchroom was $960.19.

The report for this school shows a total of $149.25 paid from the lunchroom funds for labor. This amount was for

Loss per Unit. $\frac{\$1.00}{1000}$ cents

parttime help in serving during the lunch hour. The three full time employees were paid by the county office, as was done in all of the other school lunchrooms involved in this report.

WINSTON SCHOOL

CASH RECEIPTS:			
Opening Cash Balance		$ 705.90	
Plate Lunch Sales		$ 5,148.40	
Other Receipts		$ 2.42	
Total Cash Receipts		$ 5,856.72	
CASH EXPENDITURES:			
Food Purchased		$ 4,687.01	
Labor Costs		149.25	
Other Expenditures(Utilities,etc)		293.52	
Total Cash Disbursements		$ 5,129.78	
Cash on Hand Jan. 31, 1949			$ 726.94
Less Cash on Hand, March 29, 1948			$ 705.90
Net Gain in Cash			$ 21.04
Food Inventory, Jan. 31, 1949	$ 70.00		
Food Inventory,March 29,1948	$ 2.00		
Gain in Food Inventory			$ 68.00
Net Apparent Gain from Operations			$ 89.04
Number of Meals Sold	26,825		
Number of Meals Donated	2,107		
Total Meals Furnished	28,932		
Cash cost of Meals, as above		$ 5,129.78	

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Federal Commodities Donated	$ 960.19	
Food on Hand at Opening	$ 2.00	
Gross Food Value	$ 6,091.97	
Less Food on Hand Jan.31,1949	$ 70.00	
Cost of 28,932 Meals	$ 6,021.97	
Federal Commodities Donated	$ 960.19	
2,107 Free Meals @$.20814	$ 438.55	
Excess Donations Received over meals given		$ 521.64
Actual Loss on Operations		$ 432.60
Cost of 26,825 Meals @$.20814		$ 5,583.42
Received for 26,825 Meals Sold	$ 5,148.40	
Other Receipts	$ 2.42	
Total Sales		$ 5,150.82
Loss on Meals Sold		$ 432.60

Loss Per Meal, 1.61 cents.

Polk City School Lunchroom

The enrollment in the Polk City School raises the question of how many pupils are necessary to justify a lunchroom program. With an enrollment of less than 100 this school operated a program last year with one full-time manager and one part-time helper.

A total of 12,657 meals were sold and 660 meals were donated. $666.38 in federal commodities were received during the year and the net cost of the 13,317 meals furnished was $3,100.77.

.

The pupils paid 20¢ per plate. The loss per meal served was 2.93 cents.

The cash balance at the beginning of the year was $153.72. At the end of the year, with no bills outstanding, the cash balance is shown as $233.39.

POLK CITY SCHOOL

CASH RECEIPTS:		
Opening Cash Balance	$ 153.72	
Sales of Lunches	$ 2,574.41	
Other Income	$ 2.50	
Total Cash Receipts	$ 2,730.63	
CASH EXPENDITURES:		
Food Purchased	$ 2,365.49	
Other Expenditures(Utilities etc.)	131.75	
Total Cash Disbursements	$ 2,497.24	
Cash on Hand as of Jan. 31, 1949		$ 233.39
Less Cash on Hand, March 29,1948		$ 153.72
Increase in Cash		$ 79.67
Food on Hand, Jan. 31, 1949	$ 62.85	
Food on Hand, March 29, 1948	$ -0-	
Increase in Food Inventory		$ 62.85
Apparent Gain in Operations		$ 142.52
Number of Meals Sold	12,657	
Number of Meals Donated	600	
Total Number of Meals served	13,317	

Total Cost of Meals Furnished	$ 2,497.24	
Federal Commodities Donated	$ 666.38	
Food on Hand, March 29, 1948	$ -0-	
Gross Food Cost	$ 3,163.62	
Less Inventory Jan. 31, 1949	$ 62.85	
Net Cost of 13,317 meals Furnished @ $.23285	$ 3,100.77	
Federal Commodities Donated	$ 666.38	
Less 660 Free Meals @$.23285	$ 153.68	
Excess of Donation Received over Free Meals		$ 512.70
Actual Loss on Operations		$ 370.18
Cost of 12,675 Meals Sold @$.23285		$ 2,947.09
Received for Meals Sold	$ 2,574.41	
Other Receipts	$ 2.50	
Total Sales		$ 2,576.91
Loss on Meals Sold		$ 370.18

Loss Per Meal, 2.93 cents.

Carver and Griffin School Lunchrooms

The lunchrooms at Carver and Griffin each had two full-time workers and are reported together for the purpose of comparison. With approximately the same enrollment, these lunchrooms operated for the 180 days at a per meal net loss of 1.64 cents and .091 cents respectively. Carver provided 18,156 meals during the year while Griffin served 22,426 meals. Of the total meals served at Carver, 1,147 were free; while Griffin donated 3,644 meals.

Curves and Credits Granted Customers

The Commissioners at Denver and Cheyenne each has two tabulations showing and are prepared together for the purpose of comparison. Both approximately the same conditions, namely temperatures expected for the 110 days of the heating season of 7,000 degree days. Gross credits ranging from 15% to 25% were allowed. Curves showing the credits during the year were drawn for each of the two cities. Of the total gross income in Denver, 1,000 were spent in utility service and 3,000 went for gas.

The commodities at Carver amounted to $799.75; Griffin received commodities valued at $848.73. Carver received $3,375.21 and Griffin $3,749.58 for meals sold.

Reports of these two schools follow:

CARVER SCHOOL

CASH RECEIPTS:		
Opening Cash Balance	$ 408.25	
Plate Lunch Sales	$ 3,375.21	
Other Income	$ -0-	
Total Cash Receipts	$ 3,783.46	
CASH EXPENDITURES:		
Food Purchased	$ 2,991.50	
Expended for Labor	$ 66.80	
Other Cash Expenses	$ 250.97	
Total Cash Disbursements	$ 3,309.27	
Cash on Hand Close Jan. 31, 1949		$ 474.19
Less on Hand Mar. 29, 1948		$ 408.25
Net Increase in Cash		$ 65.94
Inventory at Close Jan. 31, 1949	$ 265.08	
Inventory at Opening Mar.29,1948	$ 57.04	
Increase of Food on Hand	$ 208.04	
Apparent Net Operating Gain		$ 273.98
Number of Meals Sold	17,009	
Number of Meals Donated	1,147	
Total Meals Furnished	18,156	

Total Cost of 18,156 Meals	$ 3,309.27	
Value Donated Commodities	$ 799.75	
Food on Hand March 29, 1948	$ 57.04	
Gross Food Value	$ 4,166.06	
Less Food on Hand at Close Jan. 31, 1949	$ 265.08	
Net Cost of 18,156 Meals Furnished @ $.21486	$ 3,900.98	
Federal Commodities Donated	$ 799.75	
Less 1,147 Free Meals Furnished @$.21486	$ 246.44	
Excess of Donations Received Over Meals Given		$ 553.31
Actual Loss on Operations		$ 279.33
Cost of 17,009 Lunches sold @$.21486		$ 3,654.54
Received for Lunches Sold		$ 3,375.21
Loss on Lunches Sold		$ 279.33

Loss Per Meal, 1.64 cents.

GRIFFIN SCHOOL

CASH RECEIPTS:

Opening Cash Balance	$ 351.34
Plate Lunch Sales	$ 3,749.58
Other Sales	$ -0-
Total Cash Receipts	$ 4,100.92

CASH EXPENDITURES:

Food Purchases	$ 3,514.72

Labor Hired		$ 5.50	
Other (Utilities, etc.)		$ 207.49	
Total Cash Disbursements		$ 3,727.71	
Cash on Hand, Jan. 31, 1949			$ 373.21
Less Cash on Hand March 29, 1948			$ 351.34
Net Increase in Cash			$ 21.87
Food Inventory at Opening		$ -0-	
Food Inventory at Closing		$ 78.97	
Gain in Food Inventory			$ 78.97
Net Aparent Gain from Operations			$ 100.84
Number of Meals Sold	18,782		
Number of Meals Donated	3,644		
Total Meals Furnished	22,426		
Cash Cost of Meals as Above		$ 3,727.71	
Federal Commodities Donated		$ 848.73	
Opening Inventory		$ -0-	
Gross Food Value		$ 4,576.44	
Less Food on Hand Jan.31,1949		$ 78.97	
Cost of 22,426 Meals Furnished @ $.20055		$ 4,497.47	
Federal Commodities Donated		$ 848.73	
Less 3,644 Meals Donated @ $.20055		$ 730.79	
Excess of Donation Received Over Rree Meals			$ 117.94
Actual Operating Loss			$ 17.10

Cost of 18,782 Meals Sold @$.20055	$ 3,766.68
Received for Lunches Sold	$ 3,749.58
Loss on Meals Sold	$ 17.10

Loss Per Meal, $\frac{91}{1000}$ cents.

Combee School Lunchroom

The food cost per meal served in the Combee lunchroom is shown in the following table to be $.19223. The cost to the pupils per plate was 20¢.

A manager and two assistants were employed in this program. Salaries of these employees are not included in the financial statement.

An increase in the cash balance of $109.48 compares favorably with the cash increases in the other departments. 2,698 out of 32,541 meals served during the year were donated to pupils. This represented $518.65 in free meals.

COMBEE SCHOOL

CASH RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance from Prior Period		$ 500.33
Sales of Plate Lunches		$ 5,667.83
Cash Gifts:	All Saints Church	$ 20.00
	Jr. Welfare League	$ 20.00
Total Cash Receipts		$ 6,208.16

CASH EXPENDITURES:

Food Purchased	$ 5,199.22

Total for meal, $\frac{25}{1000}$ cents.

Paid Labor		$ 16,50	
Other (Utilities, etc.)		$ 382.63	
Total Cash Expended		$ 5,598.35	
Cash on Hand at Close of Year			$ 609.81
Less Cash on Hand to Start			$ 500.33
Increase in Cash			$ 109.48
Food Inventory at Close of Business Jan.31, 1949		$ 559.60	
Food Inventory at Opening March 29, 1948		$ 72.11	
Increase in Food Stocks			$ 487.49
Apparent Net Operating Gain			$ 596.97
Number of Meals Sold	29,843		
Number of Meals Donated	2,698		
Total Number of Meals	32,541		
Cost of 32,541 Meals Furnished @ $.19223		$ 5,598.35	
Value of Commodities Donated		$ 1,144.58	
Opening Inventory		$ 72.11	
Gross Food and Gifts		$ 6,815.04	
Less Food Inventory at Close		$ 559.60	
Cost of 32,541 Meals		$ 6,255.44	
Federal Commodities Donated		$ 1,144.58	
Cash Donated		$ 40.00	
Total Donations Received		$ 1,184.58	
Less Cost of 2,698 Free			

Meals @ $.19223	$ 518.65	
Excess of Donations Received over Meals Given		$ 665.93
Actual Loss On Operations		$ 68.96
Cost of 29,843 Meals Sold @$.19223		$ 5,736.79
Less Received for Meals Sold		$ 5,667.83
Loss On Meals Sold		$ 68.96

Loss per Meal, $\frac{231}{1000}$ cents.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

The tables in the preceding chapter present the operational and maintenance picture for the lunchrooms of the Polk County Summer School Area.

In an attempt to evaluate the worth of this program to individuals it should be noted that according to Dr. Walter Wilkins, Director of Nutrition Investigations and Services of the Florida State Board of Health:

> We have repeatedly observed fewer signs and symptoms suggesting nutritional difficulties in school children who are getting a good school lunch than in those who are not. In general even upon superficial observation, we feel that the health status of children getting good school lunches is better than that of comparable groups not getting such lunches.[1]

The Federal Aid Program, in the beginning, had three main purposes which were:

1. to feed needy children, 2. provide employment, and
3. dispose of surplus farm products.

> The old concept rapidly changed as communities recognized that all children are needy children when it is time to eat. More and more we are envisioning the full potentialities of the school lunch program in child

- - - - - - - - - - -

1. Flanagan, Thelma, "State School Lunch Department Makes Tremendous Progress", The School Director, (April, 1949), p. 22.

Chapter I

Introduction and Foundations

Section 1.

> growth and development. In many forward-looking schools today, we see school lunch experiences spreading into all grade levels and subject areas, giving interest and enrichment to children's learning, and becoming an effective tool for helping children grow in wisdom and in stature.[2]

The State Department of Education Bulletin No. 33A, prepared at Florida State University, is the source of some evidences of desirable results. With these desirable results as a check list, the evaluation of the programs in the six schools of the summer school area is summarized as follows:

1. That children eat more protective foods, such as milk, vegetables, fruits, eggs, and wholegrain products.	The records in Chapter IV incicate that more than 10,000 gallons of milk was purchased and consumed by the pupils of these schools during the 1948 school term. The same records show that 926 gallons of milk were purchased by the lunchrooms and served free to certain pupils. This means that nearly 175,000 lunches, with half pints of milk, were served during 1948. Each lunchroom received surplus commodities including dried fruits, canned vegetables, and dried eggs.

- - - - - - - - - - -

2. Florida State Department of Education, "School Lunch Program," Bulletin 33A, Tallahassee, (1948), p. 5

- - - - - - - - - - - -

	These foods helped complete the menu of protective foods. Fruit juices were served during the morning to all pupils of the elementary schools.
2. That children eat some of all foods served.	No records are available to indicate how well this statement applies to the schools of this study. However, general observation on the part of the faculty members, enlightened by the verbal reports of the lunchroom managers led to classroom emphasis on the importance of variety in diet. Concentrated efforts were made to encourage the eating of some of all foods served. The difficulty experienced in selling the leftover scraps was caused by the scarcity. Frequent checks of the returned plates indicate that statement number two can be verified.
3. That children take home menus and recipes used at school and these are used	No concentrated effort was made in these schools to transmit the menus from the lunchroom to the

to assist in planning the family meals.	home. The recipes were made available on request. All menus were made a part of the monthly report required of all lunchrooms under the National School Lunch Act. The State Lunchroom Department provided monthly bulletins to assist in the preparation of these menus.
4. That more contributions of foods produced in the community are made to the lunchroom as a result of increased production at home.	Whole fields of vegetables were donated to the program and pupils were encouraged to help in the harvest for the lunchrooms. One local farmer donated a truck load of green corn. Fields of peas were donated for the picking. When the donations exceeded the demand, the home economics classes canned hundreds of units for future consumption.
5. That boys and girls are conscious of the necessity for well prepared foods which are attractively served.	A Polk-Hillsborough Summer School Workshop was conducted in 1947 at the Kathleen School under the sponsorship of the University of Florida. The lunchroom personnel

	of the schools involved in this study participated in the workshop. The emphasis was placed on the preparation and serving of school lunches. The teachers cooperated with the lunchrooms in the planning periods. Units of study were developed in which one of the aims was to create an awareness in the boys and girls of the necessity for well prepared foods attractively served. The increases in school lunch participation indicate the success of this effort.
6. That good table manners are practiced by the students.	In all of these schools, the pupils go to the lunchroom by classes. It is part of the school day. The teacher may indicate a student to serve as host or hostess but the table manners are observed and discussed in the classrooms. The observation of the teachers in faculty studies indicate improvement in manners.
7. That students feel at	The majority of the pupils have

6. That some state measures are practiced by the authorities.

7. That many students feel as

ease when eating with the group.	no trouble making necessary adjustments in joining the group in eating together. Individual cases have been noted in which it was necessary for the teacher to segregate certain pupils for a limited time.
8. That the students are courteous and orderly because of a sense of self-direction.	No study was made as to the cause of courteous and orderly behavior of the students in the lunchroom. Disorderly conduct was the exception. Students were familiar with the mechanics of the lunchroom and understood slight delays in serving.
9. That there are fewer absentees due to illness.	A comparison of the attendance figures for 1943 and the figures for 1948 indicate that two percent more of the enrolled pupils attended school daily in 1948. The reason for this increase has not been established in these schools. However, it may be noted that the period between these two dates saw the development of the lunchroom program in

these same schools.

10. That good, nutritious lunches are planned, prepared and served each day.

The following program is quoted from the Report of the Polk-Hillsborough Workshop, January 13-31, 1947, and is designed to suggest practical methods for improving the nutrition:

"(a) Keep a diary record of health habits and foods eaten for three days.

(b) Make a summary of diet deficiencies noted from diary record.

(c) Study the seven basic foods with emphasis on diet needs.

(d) Make posters and booklets on seven basic foods and their value.

(e) Show nutrition films.

(f) Plant a school garden.

(g) Prepare and serve vegetables raised.

(h) Discuss school lunch menu before lunch.

(i) Make lunch period a vital learning situation.[3] "

- - - - - - - - - - -

3. University of Florida, "Polk-Hillsborough Workshop", Report, (Jan. 1947), p. 53.

3. University of Florida, "Public Information Personnel", [illegible] (June, 1967), p. 32.

	Many classes followed this program and found improvement in the lunches served as well as in the children.
11. That all students, faculty members, school officials and parents recognize the value of the school lunch as a part of the total educational program of the school.	One hundred percent recognition cannot be claimed. This statement provides a goal worthy of attainment and in every school studied marked improvement was observed. It was found that the lunchroom buildings are used for extracurricular activities, such as Father and Son banquets, Parent-Teacher Association meetings, community dinners and canning centers. Lunchroom managers participated in faculty meetings and served on committees with teachers.
12. That sanitary conditions are observed in the handling, storing, preparing, and serving of all food.	In addition to holding health cards, the employees in the lunch-program must meet the requirements of the Public Health Sanitary Inspector, who periodically inspects the buildings and facilities, as well as the procedures in dealing

	with the foods. The facilities at Polk City are inadequate but plans are now made to remedy the situation in the lunchroom of the school in that city.
13. That there are indications of improvement in the health of all those who showed signs of malnutrition.	Many cases afforded a study into the problems of malnutrition in the schools of this survey. Frequently these problems were first recognized by the teacher. With the help of the school nurse, lunchroom committee, and lunchroom manager, the teacher was able to note distinct improvement in the health of certain pupils. Often, hot lunches were the answer to the problem.
14. That boys and girls cooperate in sharing in the work in the lunchroom.[4]	Student labor in the lunchrooms was not encouraged in these schools as a means of providing certain students with lunches. Where stu-

- - - - - - - - - - - -

4. Florida State Department of Education, "School Lunch Program," Bulletin 33A, Tallahassee, (1948), pp. 115, 116.

dents were employed to assist during the lunch period, hourly wages were paid.

All pupils in all schools were expected to remove their dishes from the table and transfer them to the soiled dish counter. Complete cooperation in this respect was found.

The total program approaches the desired results and appears to have a permanent place in the enrichment of the boys and girls of these schools.

Conclusions

The local lunchroom sponsor applies for approval of his lunchroom under the United States Department of Agriculture Lunchroom Agreement. It is stated in this agreement that the lunchroom shall not be operated for profit. Any excess in funds is to be reflected in issuing more free lunches, improved lunches, or reduced lunch prices.

The analysis shows a net loss on each plate served; however, each department shows an increased cash balance at the end of the year. The net loss is explained by the evaluation of the surplus commodities received during the year and its inclusion in the cost accounting. The total value of these commodities donated to the six lunchrooms during the year 1948 amounted to $7,010.38.

Labor costs, for the most part, are paid by the county from county, state and federal funds. The records in the office of the County Lunchroom Supervisor show an average per plate labor cost of eight cents.

The relation between the School Lunch A. D. A. and the School A. D. A. shows that two-thirds of the pupils participated in the lunch program. Limited high school pupil participation at Kathleen results from the practice of many pupils in prefering and obtaining cold drinks and sandwiches from stands adjacent to the school grounds.

This would seem to answer several questions raised by Joyce E. Elwell and May S. Reynolds,

> The results of this study show conclusively that a Type "A" plate lunch would increase the consumption of most foods believed to be essential for good nutrition. However, since in this study the Type "A" lunch was substituted for the self-chosen lunch "on paper," several questions are raised.
>
> Will the child actually eat these foods on such a plate lunch when he would not choose those same foods in a la carte service? Is he more likely to eat the Type "A" lunch if it is the only food offered, with the exceptions of fruit and milk, which can be purchased a la carte? Is a choice of Type "A" lunch desirable for high school children? How well will a plate lunch be accepted by a group which is accustomed to free choice in a cafeteria? Will children eat in the corner drug store or hamburger stand if such a program is adopted in schools in which they may leave the campus during the lunch period?
> 5

In one study, Orlan C. Fowler reports:

> ...Last year we found that a group who regularly ate

- - - - - - - - - - -

5. "Merits of Self Chosen and 'Type A' Lunches," The Nations Schools, (July, 1948), p. 56.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

> a hot lunch at school gained 37% more in weight than those who did not participate in the program. This indication of the physical benefits gained from the hot lunch has been sustained by attendance records. It was found that the children eating a hot lunch missed 68% fewer days of school than those who did not participate.[6]

This study was begun for the definite purpose of answering the following specific questions:

1. Is Federal reimbursement worth Federal control?
2. How many free lunches are served?
3. Does the income cover the cost of operation?
4. What part of the lunch is provided through surplus commodities by the Federal Department of Agriculture?
5. Is there justification in continuing the present school lunch program in the summer school area of Polk County, Florida?

Some of these questions have already been answered, but questions 1 and 5 remain for this conclusion. Federal control involves the regulations stated in the agreement between the lunchroom sponsor and the Government, which limits the type of lunch to be offered and states the policies under which the lunchroom is to operate. Unquestionably this lunch is designed for the best interests of school children.

In the light of the facts of the foregoing pages and reasonable assurance of the continuation of a similar surplus commodity program, there seems to be justification in continuing the present school lunch program under the National

- - - - - - - - - - - -

6. "The Hot Lunch Program," The National Elementary Principal, (December, 1947), p. 2.

---

5. "The Day Lincoln Proposed," The National Geographic Magazine, (December, 1921), p. 7.

School Lunch Act.

This research leads to the endorsement of the Federal Reimbursement Program and recognizes the following as advantages:

1. It provides an adequate school lunch and maximum nutritional benefits for the child at a minimum cost to the State, County, District and child.
2. The program is required to maintain desirable standards of operation.
3. It prohibits profit making at the expense of the child's nutritional needs.
4. The school is required to assume the same responsibility for the operation of the school lunch program as it assumes for the other school departments.
5. This program makes the school lunch department an integral part of the total school program.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Parents Committee, "New Committee Works for School Lunch Aid," School Management, (February, 1948).

Anonymous, "Financing the School Lunch Program," School Management, (January, 1948).

Anonymous, "Hot School Lunches ... Idaho Provides," Ladies Home Journal, (September, 1948).

Beyer, Oscar F., "History and Status of School Lunch Program," School Management (December, 1947).

Editorial, "School Lunch Funds Apportioned," School Life, (October, 1948).

Elwell, Joyce E. and Reynolds, May S., "Merits of Self-Chosen and 'Type A' Lunches," The Nations Schools, (July, 1948).

Flanagan, Thelma, "State School Lunch Department Makes Tremendous Progress," The School Director, (April, 1949).

Fowler, Orlan C., "The Hot Lunch Program," The National Elementary Principal, (December, 1947).

Florida State Department of Education, "School Lunch Program," Bulletin 33A, Tallahassee, (1948),

Hickey, Margaret, "For Hungry School Children," Ladies Home Journal, (September, 1948).

Jenkins, Ralph D., "School Lunches are Swell," The School Executive, (July, 1945).

Kinlan, Mercedes, "Puerto Rico's School Lunch Program," The Nations Schools, (July, 1948).

Shupp, Miriam L., "Food for Thought," The National Elementary Principal, (December, 1947).

University of Florida, "Polk-Hillsborough Workshop," Report, (Jan. 1947).

Walker, Ray H., "Report of Audit," Polk County Summer Schools, Period Ended January 31, 1949. (Unpublished)